



*by CLAUDE STUART HAMMOCK*

An exposé of the clever schemes that swindle the American people out of millions of dollars yearly

No. 66. Bargains in Teeth  
Roger Blaney, an odd-job worker, was getting along in years and his earnings were small. He had lost all his teeth and it was difficult to save "You simply must have some teeth," Roger, his wife told him for perhaps the hundredth time.

"Yes, Ella, I know," said Roger, "but what can I do? I've saved up \$25 in the last year but at that rate it will be three or four years more before I have enough."

It was a discouraging prospect. To a man without some kind of steady employment, even \$25 was a lot of money, but it would not buy a set of teeth.

Ella was looking through a magazine when an advertisement caught her attention.

"Look here, Roger," she said, "here's an ad of a company that makes false teeth and sells them by mail. They claim they can fit you right here at home and save you a lot of money."

"I don't see how they can fit me without seeing me," said Roger.

"That's what I always thought, too. But the ad says: 'Absolute fit and complete satisfaction guaranteed. Free material sent for making your own impressions.'"

"Oh, I see. You make your own impressions. Well, I don't see why that wouldn't be all right. Sounds reasonable. Does it say how much a set of plates costs?"

"Why, it doesn't give the exact price, but it says they save you from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of the regular price. Let's write and get full particulars."

Roger wrote, giving as much personal information as he could. Soon afterward he received a package of impression material neatly wrapped in bubble wrap, with instructions for making the impressions.

A letter received at the same time gave a scale of prices varying with the quality of materials used. But the set recommended for looks, wear and dependability, cost only \$22.50, fully guaranteed.

"If they're guaranteed," said Ella, "they must be all right, so you can't lose anything. You'd better make the impressions and order a set right away."

They read the advertising matter very carefully. While the cash must accompany the order, the work was fully guaranteed. If they did not fit perfectly they would be corrected free of charge and if, after trial of sixty days they were unsatisfactory, they could be returned.

Roger made the impressions and sent them with the remittance of \$22.50, feeling that his troubles would soon be over.

It seemed a long time that he waited but eventually the plates came. Unfortunately, however, they did not fit. They would not stay in place and he could get no satisfaction from them.

Roger returned the plates to the company, explaining his difficulties. After waiting ten days he got them back again with a letter stating that they had been corrected and should now be satisfactory. Roger tried the teeth again, but so far as he could determine, they had not been changed in the least.

This time he returned the plates with a demand for a refund of his money. But he received no reply. He never did hear from the company again, although he wrote many letters. He was out \$22.50 and did not have even the worthless teeth to show for it. Moreover, he knew of nothing he could do about it.

**Tung Oil Shrubs Experiment Here**

If Experiment Successful, May Be New Source of Revenue

Ever bear of a Tung Oil Tree?

E. S. Richards of 718 South Elm street is experimenting with tung oil shrubs in an effort to determine whether climatic and soil conditions in the Hope area is suited for growth of this tree which is spreading over Louisiana and Mississippi for commercial purposes.

In Great Britain the whole business is, symbolically, the business of one king, and when his parliament passes a law—that's that. The law applies from one end of the realm to the other, in uniform, even pressure. In this country, Congress presumably cannot regulate the candy store proprietor and his salesgirl in Waterloo, Iowa, because

But the most important reason is the essential difference in the history and size of the two nations.

It is 3,000 miles from San Francisco to New York, and only a few hundred between the opposite shores of the British Isles. There are 48 states in the United States, each still jealous of its statehood and the power the Constitution confers upon a state.

In Great Britain the whole business is, symbolically, the business of one king, and when his parliament passes a law—that's that. The law applies from one end of the realm to the other, in uniform, even pressure. In this country, Congress presumably cannot regulate the candy store proprietor and his salesgirl in Waterloo, Iowa, because

(Continued on Page Three)

## CRANUM CRACKER

Are you good at mathematics? Well, try these away. You could put the mathematics in them on the head of a pin.

1. If George, who is an Englishman, weighs 10 stones, and John, who is an American, weighs 150 pounds, who weighs more?

2. Two times Mme. Modjeska divided by two equals a once fours.

3. If a franc is not a French coin now worth slightly over 3 cents, then what is it?

4. Unnecessary minus ( ) equals a word meaning the opposite of required.

5. One hundred millions plus approximately ( ) equals the population of the United States, as estimated in 1937 by the Bureau of the Census.

Answers on Classified Page

# Hope Star



WEATHER. Arkansas—Partly cloudy in northwest, thundershower, cooler in east and south Saturday night; Sunday partly cloudy, somewhat warmer and cooler southeast.

VOLUME 39—NUMBER 207

HOPE, ARKANSAS, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1938

PRICE 5c COPY

# 619 VOTES IN HOPE

## British Labor Law Seen as Example for U.S.A. Action

But It Is Applied to Small, Compact Country—U.S. Gigantic

**GETS HARD-START**  
Roosevelt Commission Goes to Government 800 Years Older

By MORGAN M. BEATTY  
AP Feature Service Writer

WASHINGTON.—When the President's special labor commissioners roll up their sleeves in London this summer, and plunge into the British labor law of 1927, they will discover, first off, what a lot of law it takes to keep a semblance of peace in the British industrial family.

For the British have been head over heels in more or less modern labor legislation and customs for nearly 150 years. The 1927 law, while extremely important, is merely one statute among dozens.

This stack of laws does not mean that the British have broken out an industrial Utopia, where employers and employees lie down like the lion and lamb of Biblical fame. Only last year, on the eve of the Coronation, London's bus workers went out on strike, and there was the devil to pay before they climbed behind their steering wheels again.

But the big pile of British labor laws does mean that the British have accumulated a vast store of valuable experience worth anybody's time and study.

**It Goes Back to 1799**

The British were wrangling over collective bargaining in George Washington's time.

Sentiment was so strong against group negotiation, that parliament passed in 1799 a law to bar collective bargaining. That was the year George Washington died. Strikes, destroyed property, and general confusion led to repeal within a few years, and thereafter collective bargaining was generally accepted.

In Great Britain now, no political party regards a guarantee of collective bargaining as an essential labor law. Many authorities agree it is practiced in about 90 per cent of British industry.

The question of hours and wages came up over there a long time ago.

While we were fighting a Civil war, parliament was about to consider eight-hour laws. Some British industries at that time also were bargaining over reduced hours of work. Our first national eight-hour law reached the statute books in 1916, and it applied only to railroad workers.

Furthermore, our legislators have spent the last 14 months fighting back and forth over the question of whether we should pass a national law regulating wages and hours of such industries as congress may regulate.

800 Years' Start

One reason why the British have beat us to some sort of solution of the labor problem is a simple one—that of reaching the crossroads first by virtue of an earlier start. After all, the British had 800 years or more of exciting history—labor along with the rest—before America became a nation.

But the most important reason is the essential difference in the history and size of the two nations.

It is 3,000 miles from San Francisco to New York, and only a few hundred between the opposite shores of the British Isles. There are 48 states in the United States, each still jealous of its statehood and the power the Constitution confers upon a state.

In Great Britain the whole business is, symbolically, the business of one king, and when his parliament passes a law—that's that. The law applies from one end of the realm to the other, in uniform, even pressure. In this country, Congress presumably cannot regulate the candy store proprietor and his salesgirl in Waterloo, Iowa, because

## Hull to Threaten Plants Building Bombing Airplanes

Warning Applies to Domestic Plants as Well as Foreign Powers

**YANGTZE CLEARED**

Japanese Advise Shipping to Get Out—March Against Hankow

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Secretary Hull said Saturday this government's condemnation of the bombing of civilians was directed at American manufacturers of bombing planes as well as at foreign powers.

Hull predicted at his press conference that Department of State pressure would discourage sales of such planes for use against defenseless civilians.

Japs Give Warning

SHANGHAI, China.—(AP)—The Japanese Navy served warning Saturday it planned to blast its way up the Yangtze river of Hankow, China's provincial capital.

All foreign shipping was advised to evacuate the 200-mile zone between Wuhan and Kiukiang in an effort to prevent possible international complications.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, meanwhile, ordered an unprecedented conscription of men for the Chinese army, regardless of family, wealth or influence.

## Need Organization Work for Farms

12 Farm Bureau Units Formed Thus Far in Hempstead Co.

"More community farmers' organizations are needed in Hempstead county," according to Clifford L. Smith, county agent.

"With the attention and interest of the nation focused on the agricultural situation, farmers have splendid opportunities to present their views to the American public if first they have consolidated their views through the method of 'give and take' in community, neighborhood discussions," Mr. Smith stated.

Hempstead county now has 12 community Farm Bureau organizations with elected officers and committees whose duty is to gather facts and information for study by the membership. Following is a list of the places where local organizations have been set up:

Columbus, Binger, DeAnn, McCaskill, Spring Hill, Hope, Patinos Ozan, Fulton, Blevins, Washington, Sweet Home.

Programs have been developed that include many topics relating to the broader problems of agriculture. Through these community organizations, more farmers are being given an opportunity to discuss and understand, and, in turn, express their collective views.

Some of the points included in our local community organizations are:

1. Protecting and strengthening farm incomes.

2. Farm-to-market roads.

3. Complete 'living-at-home' program.

4. Improving livestock through better breeds and more adequate and permanent pastures.

5. Properly cutting farm timber and thinning for pulpwood production.

6. Soil conservation through winter cover crops, terracing, sodding, and establishment of land banks and forests.

7. Study of the present cotton and soil conservation program in order to better familiarize the farmers with the workings of the program and suggestions as to how it might be amended in order to benefit the needs of farmers in Hempstead county.

Mr. Richard said the nearest tung oil orchard to Hope was just south of Monroe La., where thousands of acres are in productive stage.

Mr. Richards was unable to recall the market price of oil produced from the trees, but said it was a very profitable business and was furnishing farmers with a new cash crop.

If climate and soil conditions are favorable for producing tung oil trees in Hempstead county, Mr. Richards said he believed it would be a paying investment and a new source of revenue for local farmers.

## A Thought

There is no traitor like him who domestic treason plants the poniard within the breast that trusted to his truth.—Lord Byron.

## Bank Robbers Are Believed to Have Made Good Escape

Officers Give Up Their Search in Bodcaw Bottoms

**NO TRACE IS FOUND**

Federal Warning Is Issued Against Harboring of Fugitives

LEWISVILLE, Ark.—(AP)—Quiet returned to desolate Bodcaw bottoms 20 miles south of here Friday as the last members of a posse drawn from three states gave up a hunt for a gang of bank robbers believed headed by desperadoes Charles Chapman and Floyd Hamilton.

The federal government issued a grim warning at Shreveport, La., that any persons harboring the fugitives would be violating a federal statute. The notice was served by U. S. Attorney Harvey Fields who filed complaints before U. S. Commissioner Albert Bryson charging Hamilton, Ted Walters, "John Doe" and "Richard Doe" with violation of the national motor theft (Dyer) act.

The four were charged with having transported a car stolen from V. E. Clements, Jr., of Vivian, La., into Arkansas in carrying out the Bradley robbery. The car was found abandoned a short distance north of Plain Dealing, La.

**Two Identified**

Hamilton and Walters were identified from photographs by the Bradley bank cashier and Hamilton's fingerprints were found on the abandoned automobile. Fields said federal agents believed they knew the identity of the two "Does" but decided against naming them in the warrants.

Arkansas state police said they believed Chapman was a member of the gang because of methods used in the robberies. A former El Dorado highway contractor, Chapman was believed thoroughly familiar with the South Arkansas area in which the hunt centered.

Between 50 and 100 Arkansas and Louisiana state police, Texas Rangers, county and Parish officers, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and national guard fliers were engaged in the hunt at one time.

"All of the men are out of that section now," Lieutenant Earl Scroggins of the Arkansas state police reported at Little Rock Friday. "It seems certain the bandits did not stop there after robbing the Minden (La.) Bank and Trust company of \$18,000 Wednesday. The woods were combed thoroughly and not a trace of them uncovered.

Waiting For "Tip"

"They could have gone in almost any direction—to East Texas, Oklahoma, further north into Arkansas or back into Louisiana. All we can do now is wait for a tip or until they break loose again."

In addition to the Minden robbery, the bandit gang was credited with the \$685 robbery of the Bank of Bradley, Ark., Tuesday.

Captain Cliff Atkinson, assistant superintendent of the state police, said one result of the hunt was to prove that radio-equipped airplanes and police cars could work effectively together in combating both wooded areas and open ground. He said the department probably would resort to such methods more frequently in the future.

"I'm satisfied the bandits had escaped from the bottoms before the search there started," Atkinson said. "Otherwise their escape would have been hellish—impossible."

The planes, with two-way radios of 30 miles sending radio were constantly in touch with state police cars on the ground and at times with municipal radio stations at Little Rock and Texarkana and state police headquarters.

Any campfires in the woods or moving figures in open spaces or strange automobiles on highways could easily have been detected and police cars notified instantly, Atkinson said.

**China Using Films to Unite People in War**

SHANGHAI, China.—(AP)—War films are now an important part of the propaganda campaign of the Chinese government to unify the country in the fighting with Japan.

A new film entitled "Love Thy Country" is being released by the movie studio of the political training department of the national military council.

It is announced as a "glorification of China's Holy War of resistance against Japanese invasion and savagery," with an authentic background of fighting in Central China.

"Some folks talk about this 'writing game.' It's no game. It's hard work and some time I'm mighty busy thinking when some people think I'm just sitting."

## Cash Ransom Scene and the Killer



# Hope Star

Star of Hope 1899; Price, 25¢. Consolidated January 18, 1899.

O Justice, Deliver Thy Herald From False Report!

Published every week-day afternoon by Star Publishing Co., Inc.  
C. E. Palmer & Alex. H. Washburn, at The Star building, 212-214 South Walnut street, Hope, Arkansas.

C. E. PALMER, President  
ALEX. H. WASHBURN, Editor and Publisher

(AP) - Means Associated Press  
(NEA) - Means Newspaper Enterprise Ass'n.

Subscription Rate. (Always Payable in Advance): By city carrier, per week 15¢; per month \$1.00; one year \$6.50. By mail, in Hempstead, Nevada, Howard, Miller and La Fayette counties, \$3.50 per year; elsewhere \$6.50.

Member of The Associated Press: The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

Charges on Tributes, Etc.: Charges will be made for all tributes, cards of thanks, resolutions, or memorials, concerning the departed. Commercial newspapers hold to this policy in the news columns to protect their readers from a deluge of space-taking memorials. The Star disclaims responsibility for the safe-keeping or return of any unsolicited manuscripts.

## Teaching the Young Idea How to Lose a Degree

FOR an interesting sidelight on adult standards of morality in this country, consider the case of Robert Greenlees Pearson, who is about to be graduated from the University of Kansas.

Pearson is a crack student, but he is going to fail of election to Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary high-scholarship fraternity, because he wrote a magazine article admitting that he had been ghost-writing for lazy or unbrilliant students who couldn't pass their exams without help.

In his magazine article, Pearson told how he furnished papers for a large number of students, some of them at other colleges. He did a good job of it, too, guaranteeing his clients that no work bought from him would receive lower than a "B" grade.

"The moral and ethical standing of my occupation has not yet been carefully worked out," he wrote, "mainly because my occupation is not supposed to exist. I am one of a widespread and rapidly growing body of campus ghost-writers, students making money for themselves by pounding out papers for those who are willing to pay for them."

ALL of this may look like a problem in campus morality, not adult morality. But the campus is seldom original, in matters like this, and it must be pointed out that the ghost-writer was invented and made a prominent part of our American scheme of things by full-grown men, not by college boys.

The practice apparently began harmlessly enough, some years ago, when professional athletes were persuaded to indite their memoirs or their comments on the passing scene for newspaper and magazine readers. Not one champion in a dozen could do much more than write his own name, but skilled writers were furnished to do the work; and before long the ghost-writer was an integral part of the world of professional sport.

Then the practice was picked up by loftier people.

Politicians discovered that it was simpler to hire some bright young man to write a speech than to write it one's self. Even Presidents have been known to hire ghosts, at times. Captains of industry did likewise. Explorers fell into line; movie stars went for the gag. And so, presently, the ghost writer became an essential figure in American life.

WHICH brings us back at last to our collegian. If what he did was wrong, the whole business of ghost-writing has a flaw in it somewhere. He merely copied his elders, and lived in college the kind of life they were living in the adult world. And if any stones are to be cast at him, the flinging ought to be done by people who are themselves reasonably free from the same kind of sin.

## News of the Day

### POST-MEMORIAL Day editorial:

A single recent issue of a large American newspaper contained:

One business story on a foreign nation's prospects of getting oil for her battleships in the event of war. One business story on the effects of war-talk on rates of exchange. One business story on a foreign nation's territorial defense expenditures.

One general story on the development of the merchant marine as a naval war-time auxiliary.

Fourteen general review stories on present wars or possibilities of new ones.

Five news stories on foreign preparations for war. Four news stories on American preparations for war.

Two news stories on current wars. Two news stories on situations feared leading to war.

Nine pictures of foreign preparations for war. Seven pictures of American war games. One picture of current warfare.

Five cartoons on war.

One letter to the editor—on war.

## The Family Doctor

R. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

By DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN:  
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and ed.  
Hygeia, the Health Magazine.

### You May Betray Your Feelings on the Surface of Your Skin

The skin is a mirror of the body. Although many skin diseases are caused by infections from germs of one type or another, there are other disturbances of the skin which result almost wholly from emotional factors.

When we become aroused, we may manifest the change by blushing, by becoming exceedingly pale or by perspiring excessively. There are people who will develop itching on slight provocation, and who will then by scratching and tearing the skin produce changes in the skin which resemble those of the skin diseases.

There are some instances of skin diseases which are related to what we call allergy or hypersensitivity. Some people after eating sea foods, others after strawberries and still others after alcoholic drinks will develop eruptions on the skin which are found to be due to some special sensitivity to some ingredient in the substances concerned. In many of these cases, however, an extended search will indicate some nervous disturbances associated with the sensitivity.

There are certain forms of inflammation of the skin which are known as neurodermatitis. In these inflammations it is recognized that a nervous disorder may be the basis. It has been shown also that it is pos-

sible by the power of suggestion to produce eruptions.

Instances are reported which show that the sweat mechanism particularly is susceptible to the power of suggestion. A certain man with shellshock could produce a profuse sweat at a particular time if informed in the day previous that an attack would be made about that time.

There is an instance recorded of a man who could produce sweating at any individual point in the body if asked to do so. He stated that he did this by concentrating his whole attention on that idea. The explanation was that when he was a child he did not like to take piano lessons and his hands perspired inordinately whenever he was due for a lesson. Later he taught himself to perspire anywhere.

It is well recognized that fright will cause the hair to stand on end, and that the influence of sudden emotional shocks may actually result in falling out of patches of hair.

In all these cases, therefore, it is important to learn the exact reason for the disturbances. Frequently, once the patient understands the reason or realizes that the emotional factors are responsible, the condition will improve.

It has been shown also that it is pos-

sible by the power of suggestion to produce eruptions.

Instances are reported which show that the sweat mechanism particularly is susceptible to the power of suggestion. A certain man with shellshock could produce a profuse sweat at a particular time if informed in the day previous that an attack would be made about that time.

There is an instance recorded of a man who could produce sweating at any individual point in the body if asked to do so. He stated that he did this by concentrating his whole attention on that idea. The explanation was that when he was a child he did not like to take piano lessons and his hands perspired inordinately whenever he was due for a lesson. Later he taught himself to perspire anywhere.

It is well recognized that fright will cause the hair to stand on end, and that the influence of sudden emotional shocks may actually result in falling out of patches of hair.

In all these cases, therefore, it is important to learn the exact reason for the disturbances. Frequently, once the patient understands the reason or realizes that the emotional factors are responsible, the condition will improve.

It has been shown also that it is pos-



# Society

MRS. SID HENRY

TELEPHONE 321

Three things are sure—who seeks to win  
Must have courage to begin.  
Must start against what odds defy,  
And win or lose, set out to try.  
That law is first—he makes no gains  
Who safe and sure at home remains.  
The second law—"twixt base and top  
Each man decides where he will stop.  
Once started on his upward climb,  
Once started on his upward climb,  
He picks his quitting place and time.  
"Tis his to say against despair,  
How much his will and strength can bear.

But once he drops his sword and shield,

He walks a loser from the field.

The third law is still hope he gone.

While strength remains to carry on,

To fight it out, whate'er the test.

And make the victor beat your best.

For who holds on through thick and thin,

Has given himself a chance to win.

—Selected.

**CLASSIFIED****Little Rock Beats Smokies, 4 to 2**

Traveler Catcher Leads Batting Attack to Even Series

"The More You Tell the Quicker You Sell" RATES  
One time—2 word, minimum 30c  
Three times—3½ word, min. 50c  
Six times—6 word, minimum 90c  
One month (28 times)—18c  
word, minimum \$2.70  
Rates are for continuous insertions only.

In making word count, disregard classification name such as "For Rent," "For Sale," etc.—this is free. But each initial or name, or complete telephone number, counts as a full word. For example:

**FOR RENT**—Three-room modern furnished apartment, with garage, close in. Bargain. J. V. Blank, phone 9999.

Total, 15 words, at 2¢ word, 30c for one time; at 3½ word, 50¢ for three times, etc.

NOTE: All orders placed by telephone are due and payable upon presentation of bill.

**PHONE 768**

**Services Offered**

See Hempstead Mattress Shop, 712 West Fourth, for New and Re-built Phone Paul Cobb, 658-M. 4-26c

**For Sale**

Arkansas Democrats for sale at the Checkered Cafe. Daily and Sundays. 9-3p

See the Ideal Furniture store for special prices on Ice Boxes, also want to trade piano for good milk cow. 24-26p

**FOR SALE**—Twenty 50x140-foot residential building lots, choice locations, close in. Small down payment, monthly terms. Vincent Foster, phone 826 or 156. 27-28c

Drop in at the Checkered Cafe and buy your afternoon and Sunday Arkansas Democrat. 9-3p

**Wanted**

**WANTED**! SCRAP IRON, OLD BOILERS, METALS, and OLD CARS, regardless of age, make or condition. We will tow them to our yard.

P. A. LEWIS MOTOR CO., 304 E. 2nd St. Phone 40. Hope, Ark. 26-26c

**WANTED**—Two passengers for trip to California early in July. Apply Hope Star. Mrs. Wayne C. Fletcher. 11-3p

**FOR RENT**

**FOR RENT**—Large, cool one-room furnished apartment with kitchenette and sink. Bills paid. Tourist Rooms, opposite fire station. 10-3p

**FOR RENT**—East bedroom, adjoining bath, electric fan furnished, also garage, three blocks from town. Phone 155-J. 10-3c

**Today's Answer to CRANIUM CRACKER**

Questions on Page One  
1. John, who weighs 150 pounds, weighs more than George, whose 10 stone amount to 140 pounds.) Legal British stone is 14 pounds.)

Mr. Modjeska was a famous actress.

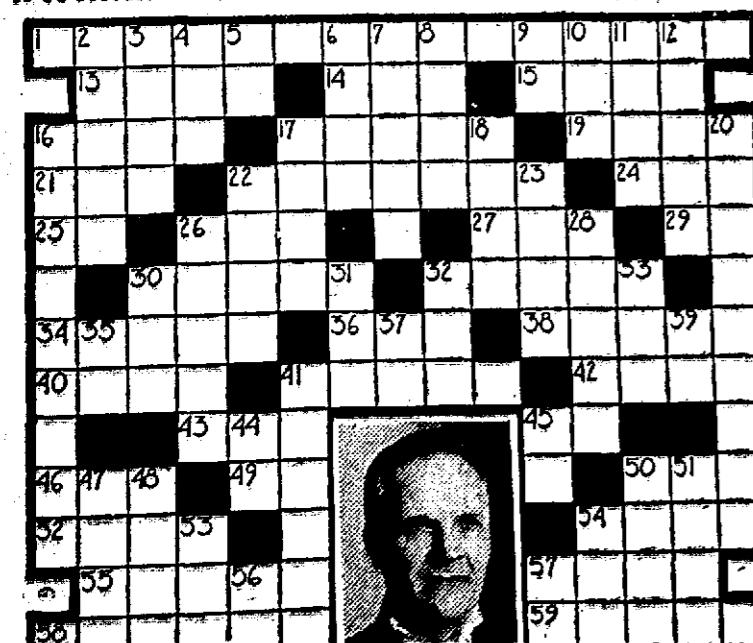
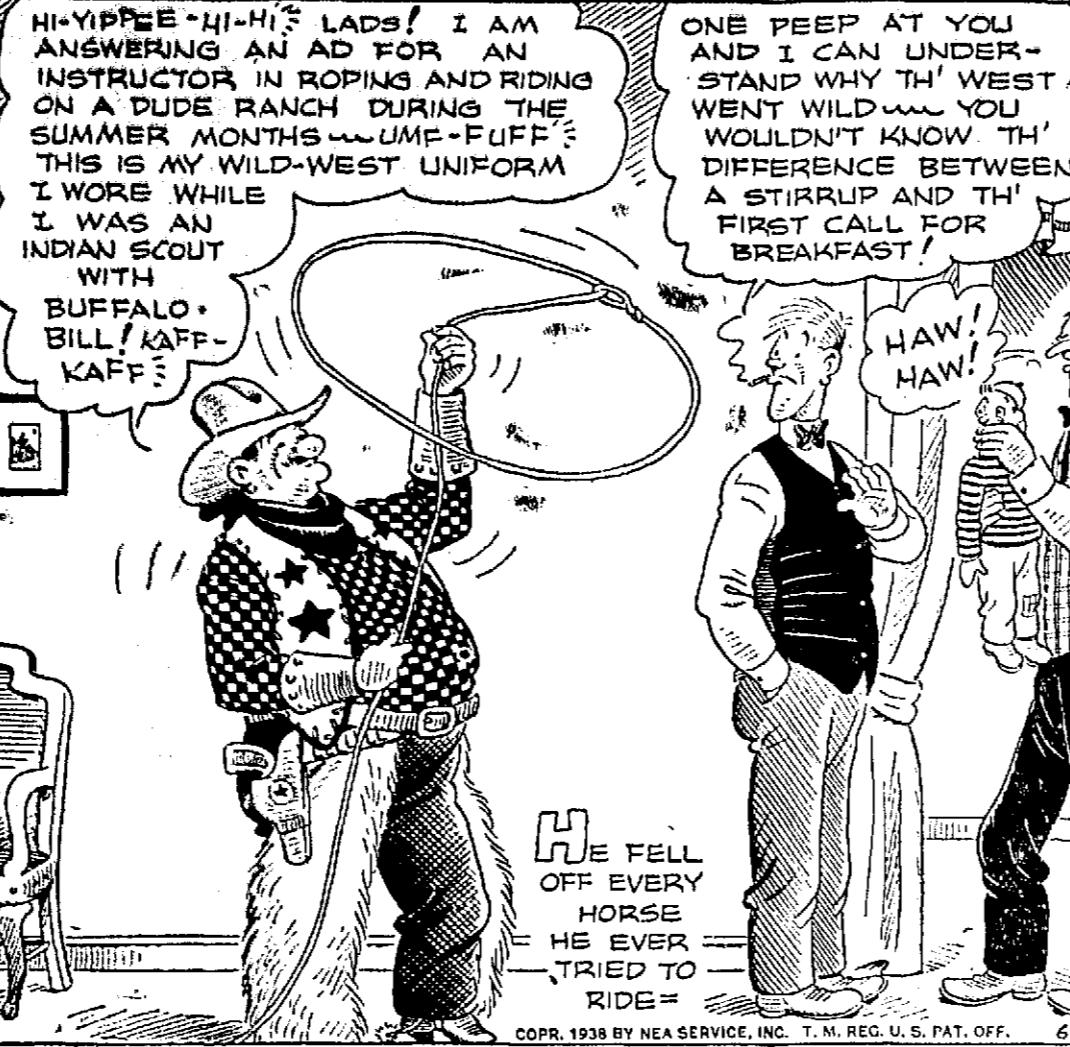
3. A franc is now worth slightly under 3 cents.

4. Unnecessary minus e equals the properly spelled unnecessary.

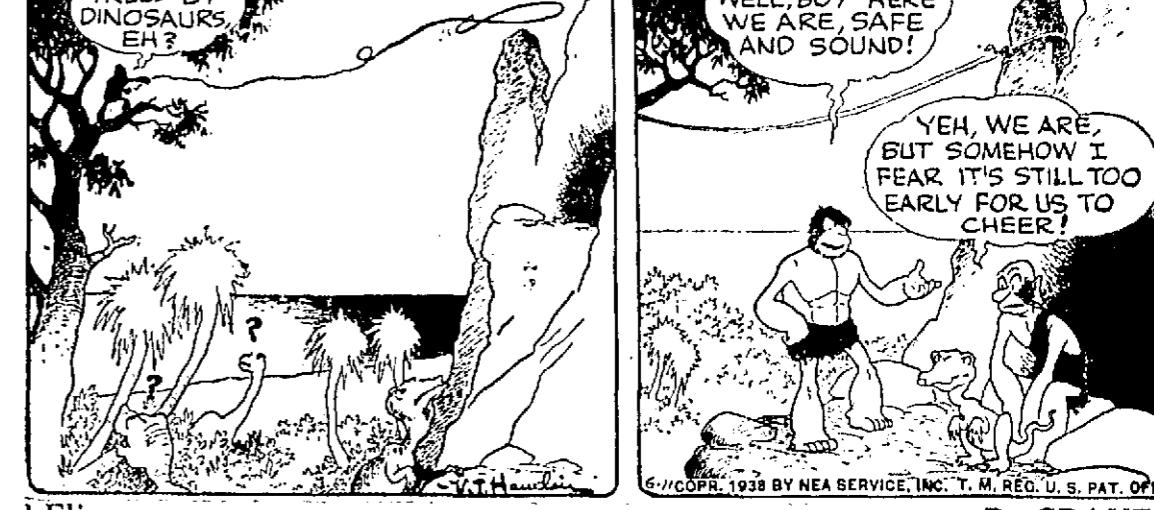
5. The estimated 1937 population was 129,257,000.

**Former Opera Star.****HORIZONTAL** Answer to Previous Puzzle

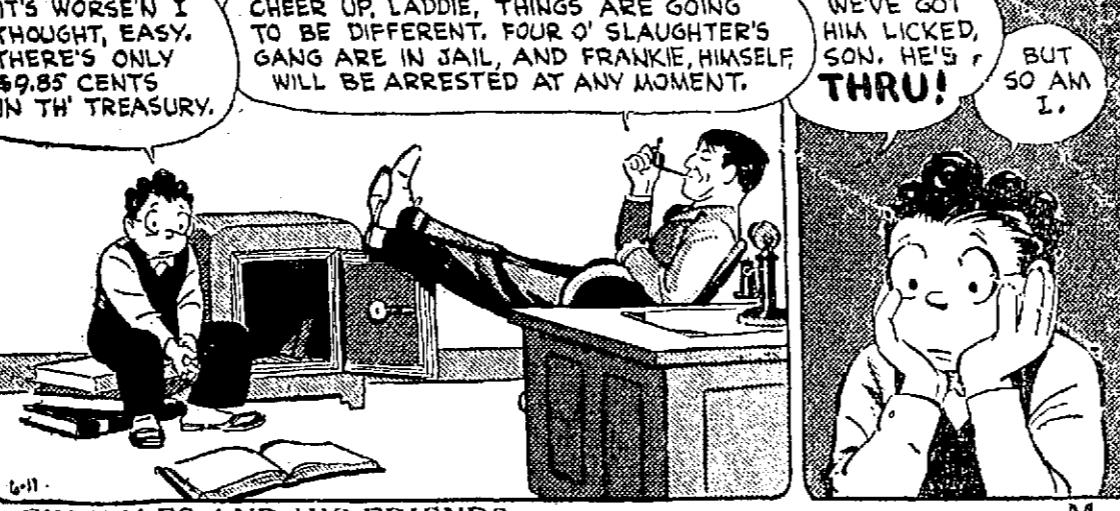
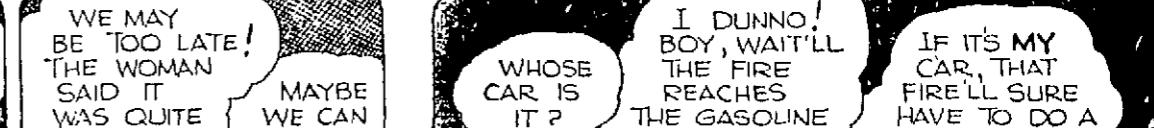
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13			14			15					
16				17			18	19		20	
21					22			23	24		
25			26			27		28	29		
	30			31		32	33				
34	35			36	37	38	39				
40				41		42					
	43	44			45			50	51		
46	47	48		49			52				
52		53					54				
55		56					57				
58		59					59				

**OUR BOARDING HOUSE . . . . .****with . . . . . Major Hoople****OUT OUR WAY**

By WILLIAMS

**BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES****That's Settled****ALLEY OOP****Home—But Maybe Not So Safe**

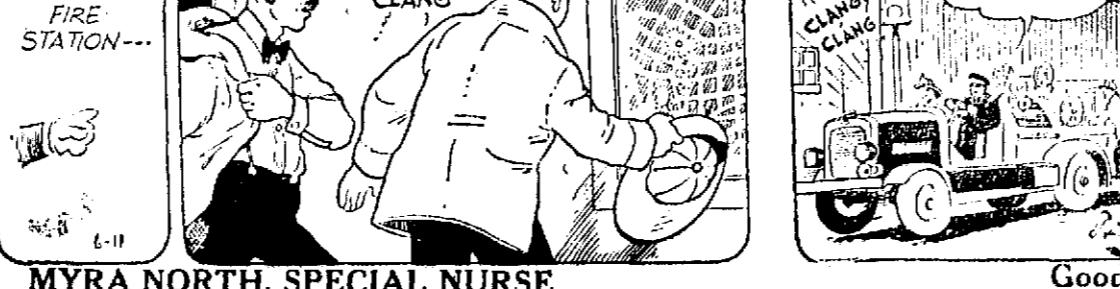
By HAMLIN

**WASH TUBBS****One Final Fling**

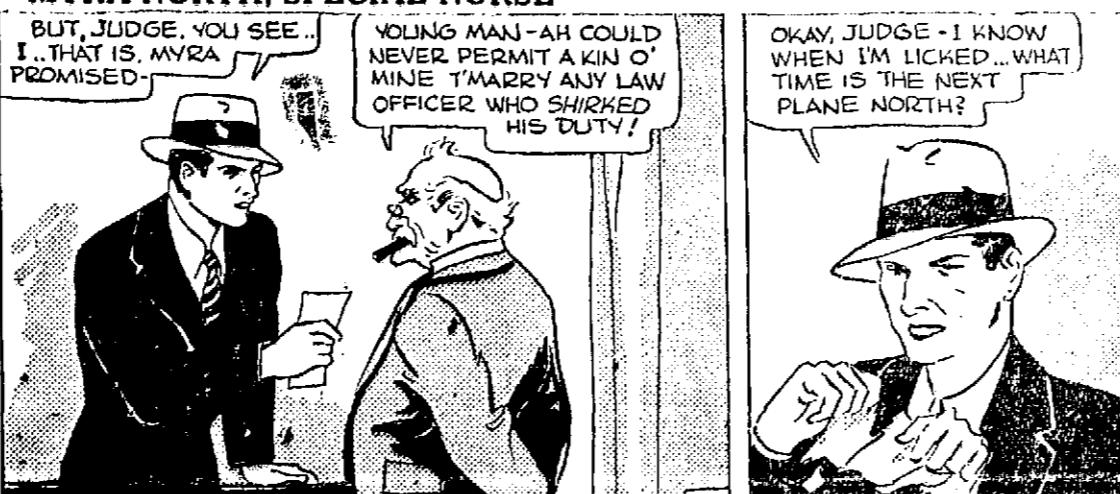
By CRANE

**FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS**

By BLOSSER



By THOMPSON AND COLL



By THOMPSON AND COLL